

Affidavit

I, Martin S. Gottesfeld, do hereby affirm under the penalties of perjury that the following is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief on this 25th day of December 2018 and I hereby offer this affidavit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §144 in the case of 1:16-cr-10305 (herein simply "the case"):

1. I am the sole defendant in the case, which is currently pending in U.S. District Court in Boston, Massachusetts and currently assigned to The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton.

2. The principal alleged "victim" in the case is Boston Children's Hospital (herein "BCH") and the other alleged "victim" named in the indictment is The Weyside Youth and Family Support Network (herein "Weyside").

3. However, the only real and true victims in the case at the time of the events in controversy in the indictment were Justine Pelletier (herein "Justine") and her family (herein, collectively, "the Pelletiers"). This is because over the course of 16 months from February 2013 until June 2014, starting when Justine was 14 years of age and ending when she was 16, Justine was tortured, crippled, and nearly killed by BCH and

Wagstaff with either the silent consent, acquiescence, or in some instances, with the overt cooperation of other alleged "victims" not named in the indictment.

4. A detailed report of these human rights violations, which compiles reputable primary and secondary sources, has been docketed in the case (please see Docket Entry (D.E.) 190 from May 29th, 2018) and it is hereby incorporated and sworn into this affidavit by reference, under penalty of perjury, as being true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief on this date. These primary and secondary sources include firsthand accounts by Justine, her family, her doctor, and other victims of similar cases at BCH as well as by a board member of The Massachusetts Society For The Prevention Of Cruelty To Children and former federal prosecutor named Barry Pollack and a registered nurse (R.N.) who had previously worked in the BCH psych ward named Kathleen Higgins. One of the journalists whose work is contained therein won back-to-back Edward R. Murrow Awards for WB coverage of Justine's case. Other publications cited in D.E. 190 include WGBH, The Boston Globe, ABC News, Fox News, The Huffington Post, The Blaze, The Hartford Courant, The Lowell Sun, Fox Connecticut, Fox 25, and WCVB Channel 5.

5. State and federal lawmakers also got involved in Justine's case and 32 U.S. Congressional Representatives

ultimately co-sponsored a bill known as "Justine's Law," including now-Secretary-of-State Mike Pompeo.

6. In contrast to BCH and Wysiski, I am not accused of harming a soul in the case.

7. The jury in the case refused to find that anything I did impacted or even potentially impacted the care of any patients at BCH or elsewhere and one member of that jury was an R.N. who works at an area hospital and who is familiar with both day-to-day hospital operations as well as with what BCH did to Justine (please see D.E. 323 page 131 line 15 and page 31 lines 3 and 10 as well as D.E. 331 page 11 line 21).

8. During Justine's interview with Rolling Stone, she thanked me for my efforts to help her and said that I did not hurt any kids and that I do not belong in jail. Rolling Stone titled its feature about the case, "The Hacker Who Lived Too Much" and captioned it "How A Computer Guru To Save Children Landed A Hacker Behind Bars."

9. Mine is the only Internet activism case indicted by former U.S. Attorney Carmen Ortiz after the suicide of Internet innovator and freedom of information activist Aaron Swartz.

10. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton also presided over the case against Aaron Swartz.

11. While the events in controversy in the indictment of the case occurred in early 2014, the full timeline of

all the events in controversy in the case upon which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and The Honorable U.S. Magistrate Judge Merricue B. Bowler (amongst others) have passed judgement is far longer and both precedes and continues off the allegations in the indictment. This full timeline involves, but is not limited to, the full involvement of BCI and Wayside with Justice (February 2013 through June 2014), the government's investigation of my activism (April 2014 or thereabouts through the present), and my actions following the FBI's execution of a search warrant at my home on October 1st, 2014.

12. Despite both the facts contained herein and those herein referenced and incorporated from elsewhere, such as D.B. 190, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has intentionally failed to maintain the purity of the judicial "temple" (please see Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435; 53 S.Ct. 210; 77 L.Ed. 413 (1932)). Instead, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has been using the Court vindictively in order to consummate a wrong. This is antithetical to the finest traditions of American jurisprudence which at one point distinguished The United States from the tyranny that is all too common elsewhere in the world (please see T.L.). In addition to the other evidence of bias cited below, it is axiomatic that for a judge to do such a thing, he or she must harbor a bias and it is separately and

severly just as obvious that for a judge to appear to do such a thing is also for he or she to appear biased.

13. While The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton was on the Federal bench in 2003 he was also listed as a member of The Board of Advisors of a non-profit called The New England Home For Little Wanderers (herein the "NEHLW") and that same year, his brother, Michael C. Gorton Sr., was listed as a member of the NEHLW's Board of Directors.

14. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton listed himself as a "Member of the Corporation" of the NEHLW on his financial disclosures from 2003 through 2012.

15. Customarily, the NEHLW publicly thanks its donors on an annual basis, usually in January. Different levels of patronage from the previous fiscal year receive membership and public recognition at different levels from the NEHLW which have changed over time. The NEHLW begins its fiscal giving year on July 1st. So, for example, the NEHLW's 2003 fiscal giving year began on July 1st, 2002 and ran through June 30th, 2003.

16. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and his spouse jointly and publicly donated the following sums of money to the NEHLW. An * denotes a date or date range which coincides or overlaps with events in controversy in the case and a + denotes a date or date range which

coincides or overlaps with the time in which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has been assigned as the trial judge to the case, as these symbols will continue to signify in all subsequent such tables and charts.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/02 - 6/30/03	\$1,000-\$2,499	Unknown		"Friends Circle"
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	\$1,000-\$2,499	1/23/12		"President's Circle"
7/1/11 - 6/30/12	\$1,000-\$2,499	1/7/13		"President's Circle"
7/1/12 - 6/30/13*	\$1,000-\$2,499	1/13/14*		"President's Circle"
7/1/15 - 6/30/15†	\$250-\$499	1/5/17*†		"Advocate"

17. The spouse of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton individually and publicly donated between \$250 and \$499 to the NEHLW between July 1st, 2013 and June 30th, 2014 and the NEHLW publicly thanked her and named her one of its "Advocates" on January 20th, 2015, all during the events in controversy.

18. Michael C. Gorton Sr. and his spouse Karen (nee Swift), who are respectively the brother and sister-in-law of the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton, publicly donated the following sums of money to the NEHLW. Again, Michael C. Gorton Sr. was on the Board of Directors of the NEHLW in 2003 as well.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/02 - 6/30/03	\$10,000-\$24,999	Unknown		"Frederick H. Knight Circle"
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	\$2,500-\$4,999	1/23/12		"President's Council"
7/1/11 - 6/30/12	\$2,500-\$4,999	1/7/13		"President's Council"
7/1/12 - 6/30/13*	\$1,000-\$2,499	1/13/14*		"President's Circle"
7/1/13 - 6/30/14*	\$2,500-\$4,999	1/20/15*		"President's Council"
7/1/14 - 6/30/15*	\$2,500-\$4,999	2/10/16*		"President's Council"
7/1/15 - 6/30/16*	\$5,000-\$9,999	1/5/17*†		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/16 - 6/30/17*†	\$5,000-\$9,999	1/30/18*†		"President's Circle"

19. The NBHLW announced a new partnership with BCH in its 2003 fiscal year (while the NBHLW also listed The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon as a member of its Board of Advisors and his brother as a member of its Board of Directors). Specifically, BCH joined a program which the NBHLW calls "Safe-at-Home," and given the NBHLW's description of the joint cooperative effort in its annual report for fiscal year 2003, it appears that BCH would have considered Justice and her family as candidates for the program: "Safe-at-Home added [Boston] Children's Hospital to its roster of hospital partners that include Boston Medical Center, Carney Hospital, and Cambridge City Hospital. Over the past year, the Safe-at-Home program has helped to 'divest' a total of 67 children from psychiatric inpatient

stay by working intensively with families in their homes. The goal is to help families stabilize and work more effectively with each other and their community."

20. The NEHLW also offers adoption services for such juvenile patients and one of the most controversial and bitterly disputed parts of Justice's saga was when BCH and The Massachusetts Department of Children and Families put her on a path towards adoption against her and her family's wishes.

21. The company Slede Gorton & Co., Inc. publicly donated the following sums of money to the NEHLW during its fiscal years of 2003 and then every year from 2011 through 2017.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/02 - 6/30/03	\$10,000 - \$24,999	Unknown		"Frederick H. Knight Circle"
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	\$2,500 - \$4,999	1/23/12		"President's Council"
7/1/11 - 6/30/12	\$2,500 - \$4,999	1/7/13		"President's Council"
7/1/12 - 6/30/13*	\$1,000 - \$2,499	1/13/14*		"President's Circle"
7/1/13 - 6/30/14*	\$1,000 - \$2,499	1/20/15*		"President's Circle"
7/1/14 - 6/30/15*	\$1,000 - \$2,499	2/10/16*		"President's Circle"
7/1/15 - 6/30/16*	\$2,500 - \$4,999	1/5/17*†		"President's Council"
7/1/16 - 6/30/17*†	\$1,000 - \$4,999	1/30/18*†		"Eagle Society"

22. Slede Gorton & Co., Inc. publicly donated between

\$1,000 and \$2,499 to BCH in each of BCH's 2013 and 2015 fiscal years. The FY 2013 gift took place close to or during events in controversy in the case as well as close to or while the time BCH was taking down lists of its philanthropic supporters, presumably to protect them from economic harm during the protests over Justice Belanger. Further, BCH publicly thanked Sleek Gorton & Co., Inc. for its FY 2013 gift on or about May 11th, 2014 – less than a month after the main event in controversy in the case – and the FY 2015 gift and resulting thank you also occurred during events in controversy.

23. Sleek Gorton & Co., Inc. is named for the father of the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton. The company's chairman is his brother, Michael P. Gorton Sr., its president and CEO is his niece, Kimberly Gorton, and its vice president of food service sales is his nephew, Michael Gorton Jr. In his financial disclosure reports for the calendar years 2003 through 2008, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton lists himself as a "Shareholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" of Rocky Bay Trust, "a MA Business Trust, which owns all of the Stock of Sleek Gorton & Co., Inc." In his financial disclosure reports for the calendar years 2009 and 2010, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton lists himself as a "Stockholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" of Sleek Gorton & Co., Inc.; "a MA corporation and successor of Rocky

Bey Trust, a MA Business Trust, which formerly owned all of the stock of the Corporation." In his financial disclosure reports for the calendar years 2011 through 2016, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon lists himself as a "Stockholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" of SG Seaford Holdings, Inc. According to Bloomberg, Sleek Gordon & Co., Inc. is now a subsidiary of SG Seaford Holdings, Inc.

24. On or about February 4th, 2008, BCH gave its partner, the NEHLW, \$30,000.

25. On or about September 2nd, 2015, the NEHLW issued a press release stating that it was "incredibly grateful to Boston Children's [Hospital]" for a \$50,000 grant that BCH had awarded the NEHLW on August 27th, 2015. This grant and the resulting press release took place during events in controversy in the case upon which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon has passed judgement and within 6 months of my arrest.

26. There may be further assets about which I am yet to learn which have changed hands between the NEHLW or BCH and Sleek Gordon & Co, Inc.; The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon and his spouse, people within three degrees of relationship to either of them, and/or the spouses of such people. However, I have not been able to conduct an exhaustive search because The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon and The Honorable Magistrate Judge

Macianne B. Bowler here denied me bail for nearly 3 years based on an alleged offense which the overwhelming majority of fully-informed objectively reasonable members of the public consider to be a non-crime and/or a courageous and selfless act of compassion.

27. When inquired upon for comment on March 1st, 2018 regarding these and other apparent conflicts of interest on the part of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton due to his roles at the NEHLW and its connections to BSII and elsewhere, Brian Condon, the NEHLW's vice president of external affairs, responded within minutes to say that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton had not "been affiliated with The Home for at least a decade." However when pressed again with The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton's 2012 financial disclosure report the following morning, listing him as a "Member of the Corporation" as well as with questions regarding the NEHLW's Board of Advisors and whether it had taken on a new title, Mr. Condon never replied. This experience is representative of the difficulties which my team and I have encountered trying to ascertain details which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton should have - at the least - disclosed voluntarily at the outset of his assignment to the case.

28. Thus, there may also be other organizational, personnel, and/or financial relationships between individuals covered by 28 U.S.C. §§ 455(c), 455(b), and 144 and the NEHLW, BSII,

Wayside, and other alleged "victims" in the case about which I am yet to learn.

29. However, what my team and I have been able to uncover so far is more than sufficient to demonstrate conclusively that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and other relevant entities maintain long-term and substantial financial and personal interests in the NBHLW, BCH, and the partnership between the two which may be affected by the outcome of the case, as contemplated by 28 U.S.C. §§ 144, 455(c), 455(a)(4), and/or 455(b)(5)(ii).

30. For instance, any restitution which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton may order me to pay to BCH or to others may substantially affect the NBHLW either directly through donations and/or grants by BCH and others; or indirectly — yet still in a substantial way — through the NBHLW's partnerships with BCH and others.

31. The outcome of the case may also have other effects that are or will be ephemeral, intangible, and/or indirect, but which nonetheless are or would be substantial and/or otherwise cognizable under 28 U.S.C. §§ 144 and/or 455. Some of these plausible effects are enumerated below, however it would be impossible for anyone to know and list them all, and some further background information is necessary to illuminate what is known.

32. First, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton is currently assigned to another case, 1:18-cv-11237 (Chen).

The "NBHLW discrimination case"), which is an employment discrimination suit filed against the NBHLW in Boston U.S. District Court on or about June 13th, 2018. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and the Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrionne B. Barker have neither disqualifyed themselves nor made on-the-record disclosures pursuant to either the relevant Canon of Ethics or 28 U.S.C. § 455(c) in the NBHLW discrimination case. However, they each have docketed orders in that other case.

33. Second, during the trial of my case, a juror recognized the employer of the very first government witness, Mr. Patrick Hector, who testified about his experiences working for a company called KOST, which was an IT vendor for Wayside. At Wayside, Justice was, amongst other things, verbally assaulted, as defined by Massachusetts law by a Wayside staff member who was not authorized to be in Justice's bathroom but who nonetheless ripped open her shower curtain while she was trying to bathe and screamed at her, putting her in fear.

34. The juror - who is an accountant (please see D.B. 323 page 197 line 22) and who worked for the NBHLW from 2006 through 2014 (please see D.B. 325 page 95 line 14) - recognized KOST as the IT vendor for both the NBHLW and her subsequent, then-current employer as well.

35. Thus, this juror was presumably bringing payments to

KOSA over a 12-year period across 2 employers and was currently still doing so while seated on my case.

36. Although the defense asked to dismiss this juror for cause after the juror herself mentioned she spans the NETHW and the prospect of a mistrial, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon neither dismissed the juror, disqualifed himself, nor made any on-the-record disclosure regarding the NETHW, the juror, nor KOSA.

37. Now, by way of illustration and by no means limitation, the financial interests of individuals enumerated in 28 U.S.C. § 455 will likely be affected and other interests of such individuals will likely be substantially effected by the outcome of my case, especially by whether The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon is allowed to continue presiding, whether the findings made as to both law and fact by him and the jury are allowed to stand, as well as by whether or not financial restitution is ordered, and if so, to whom and in what amounts. For example, there could and likely would be a chilling and/or deterrent effect on plaintiffs in cases like the aforementioned NETHW discrimination case and upon defendants in criminal cases like this one and U.S. v. Sweetz, causing them to accept negotiated settlements which are either directly or indirectly nearly favorable to the NETHW and/or the government; to enter arbitration or plea negotiations when they otherwise might not have, and/or to be less assertive in their briefings. Indeed, these

financial and other substantial effects seem even more likely given the procedural history of this case and U.S. v. Swartz as well as the difficulties I have had just getting those BSAs onto the docket (please see D.E. 192, 214, 241-242, 254, 268, 307-308, and 334-335).

38. In some instances, potential plaintiffs may be deterred from filing against the NBHLW, BCH, or related parties in the first place. Indeed, it's not hard to imagine that the plaintiff in the NBHLW discrimination case would be disheartened to learn that her lawsuit — her demand for justice — was assigned to a judge who is so well-connected to her opponent and who neither disclosed those connections nor discredited himself in her case or in this one, given their respective circumstances. If such plaintiffs were to decide simply not to file against the NBHLW and/or BCH in the future, this would affect the financial affairs of these entities, including their insurance rates, and also their perceived prestige as well as that of those with whom they publicly associate, including Steve Gordon & Co., Inc. and others revealed later below.

39. For instance, as mentioned above in paragraph 22, as public outrage against BCH was growing during the controversy regarding Justice's care (or lack thereof), BCH took down its list of philanthropic donors from its website, ostensibly to prevent reputational and/or economic harm to these donors from protests and boycotts. This list likely

(or should have) included Sled Garton & Co., Inc. at a time when The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Garton was a "Stockholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" of its holding company.

40. Similarly, the public ties between the Garton family, its companies, BCIT, and the NBHLW mean that the former two have an interest in the reputation of the latter two, which have been and would continue to be substantially affected by my case. For instance, the evidentiary decisions made by The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Garton not to admit testimony about what BCIT and its partners did to Justice and to preclude me from asserting that I acted in the defense of others, spared BCIT and its donors - including Sled Garton & Co., Inc. - as well as its partners - like Wayside and the NBHLW - from the public display of scathing evidence, including: testimony from Justice regarding the abuse and torture she endured at the hands of BCIT and Wayside, the admission of Justice's handwritten notes accusing BCIT and Wayside of torturing her (please see D.B. 100); and open letters from a former federal prosecutor (please see D.B. 127, Attachment 1) and a former BCIT nurse (please see, *Id.*, Attachment 2) condemning BCIT.

41. In *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510; 47 S.Ct. 437; 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927), The U.S. Supreme Court found that any situation "which would offer a possible temptation to the

average men as a judge... not to hold the balance nice, clear, and true between the state and the accused" denies the accused Due Process. Some 45 years later, The U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed this finding in *Ward v. Village of Monroeville, Ohio*, 409 U.S. 57; 93 S.Ct. 80; 34 L.Ed.2d 267 (1972), and specifically held that the "Petitioner is entitled to a neutral and detached judge in the first instance." Yet, that is impossible in my case and the NBHLW discrimination case so long as they are assigned to the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton.

42. Additionally, activists mindful of the tragic outcome of the case U.S. v. Swartz and of its procedural history and that of my case as well as of the wanton and repeated violations of Defendants' rights therein (and detailed herein and further below) have probably already been deterred from exercising their 1st Amendment rights and from engaging in civil disobedience, to the benefit of the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and his family, for instance by limiting their participation or that of others in the annual Aaron Swartz Day celebrations when such participation might criticize and therefore provoke the ire of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton.

43. In fact, even if eventual appellate review were to lead to the amelioration of the personal damage inflicted upon me with impunity by the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton for a non-crime, nonetheless his abilities to deny me

my rights in the first instance and to hold me without bail for years on end, while vindictively making me wait for such appellate review, while incarceration would not end and in fact would likely only intensify such chilling and deterrent effects. One would expect more people than already do so today to begin voicing a defeatist sentiment, so dangerous to liberty, along the lines of, "The defendant may have eventually 'won' after a 100-day hunger strike, significant media coverage, and years of tireless effort, but The Honorable Judge Metheriel M. Gordon still dragged his name through the mud, violated his rights with impunity, made him represent himself in federal court, held him without bail, away from his wife and family, for years on end for a non-crime which presented the judge with serious financial and other conflicts of interest which he never disclosed on-the-record, and in the end there is nothing to stop The Honorable Judge Metheriel M. Gordon from doing it again - absolutely nothing. The judicial system is broken, 'Winning' isn't worth it, and we're better off not exercising our 'rights' in the first place best The Honorable Judge Metheriel M. Gordon or another judge like him do the same to us."

44. Indeed, this is one of if not the most compelling reasons why post-verdict appellate relief is insufficient and why the purity of the judicial "temple" must be preserved in the first instance - so that nobody whose alleged "crime"

boils down to caring too much for others ever feels the way that Aaron Swartz did and so that the tragic end of his case never repeats itself. However, to instead allow The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon to operate as he has in my case with impunity is to deliberately invite rather than to preclude such tragedies in the future.

45. On a previous occasion, Timothy Watkins, Esq., who at the time was one of the senior federal criminal defense attorneys in Boston, truthfully told me that once The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon had been assigned to the case of U.S. v. Aaron Swartz, the United States Attorney's Office told Aaron through his attorneys that the government could effectively set his sentence as high as they liked since The Honorable Judge Gordon would not deviate from the recommendation of the prosecutors. In concert with the well-deserved reputation of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon, Aaron thus came to believe - accurately - that he would be denied a neutral and detached arbiter of justice in the initial instance.

46. Mr. Watkins also asserted to me that he wasn't aware of one single case wherein The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon reversed a magistrate's detention order and that he was only aware of him doing the opposite.

47. Records indicate that when The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon was assigned to the case of Aaron Swartz and Assistant U.S. Attorney Steve Heymann was

informed by Aaron's defense team prior to his death that his office had made Aaron suicidal, Mr. Heymann responded by saying, "Fine, we'll lock him up."

48. Neither The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon nor The United States Attorney's Office have ever apologized for their roles in the death of Aaron Swartz.

49. On May 13th, 2013, after Aaron's death, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon cited incidents of retaliation and harassment as well as "threatening communication" received by a relative of an AUSA when he ordered the redaction of the names of government agents and employees from case documents in U.S. v. Aaron Swartz, prior to their release to the waiting public. The government was concerned that revealing the names of such individuals; even to Congress, might lead to some form of retaliation.

50. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon is emotionally compromised from the fact of U.S. v. Aaron Swartz and this is obvious from his behavior presiding over my case.

51. The Honorable Nathaniel M. Gordon has created unconstitutional prior restraints, without holding hearings and inviting objections beforehand, in order to silence me from speaking critically to the prosecution and to curtail my petitions for the redress of grievances.

52. I previously filed many non-motion letters on the docket of my case. However, after I docketed a picture

of Aaron Swartz smiling, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon very promptly ordered me to cease making such filings (please see D.B. 192).

53. On or about June 13th, 2018, my wife - who is a journalist - called the mothers of the two federal prosecutors assigned to my case in order to inquire for comment for an upcoming article regarding whether they were ashamed of their sons for persecuting a Rolling-Stone-featured human rights activist for saving a crippled girl in a wheelchair. Despite the subsequent false and misleading claims of the U.S. attorney's office indicating otherwise, each time my wife identified herself as a journalist using her married name (though her caller ID on her cell phone may still be registered in her maiden name) and all of these calls took place before 10PM.

54. The next day, the government filed a motion seeking to have The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon summarily impose sentence on my wife - who is a non-party who never appeared on any witness list - for her Constitutionally-protected conduct as a journalist which took place outside of the presence of his Court and which allegedly violated one of his aforementioned unconstitutional prior restraints aimed at unlawfully protecting the government. The government's motion falsely stated that my wife identified herself using her maiden name (which she did not) and it misrepresented the time of the calls so as to make them seem like they

were much better than they were.

55. This was only the government's most recent in a long line of misrepresentations of the journalism which my wife and I produce. In reality, we are credited with hundreds of articles at national political outlets reporting on a wide array of topics, sometimes satirically and often critically.

56. Earlier, the prosecution misrepresented my work on the record in an obvious and deliberate attempt to anger The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon, intimidate me, and bias the judge further against me. There was no other likely nor apparent reason for prosecutors to misrepresent a critical yet obviously satirical and qualified section of one of my headlines about The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon as a serious and unequivocal accusation that he is a "wirtepping kidnapper," nor for them to mention that particular article to the judge in the first place. However, it does appear that they achieved their desired results.

57. On June 19th, 2018 or thereabouts, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon denied the government's ridiculous motion to summarily impose sentence on my wife without prejudice, but he enacted a new, though still unconstitutional, prior restraint, this time barring non-party non-witnesses from communicating with unnamed other non-party non-witnesses. Once again, there were no hearings and no opportunities to bring objections beforehand (please see D.E. 210). And once more,

the effect of the prior restraint, and likely a significant part of its purpose, is to protect the prosecution from public accountability and criticism.

58. It is not the role of a neutral and detached judiciary to protect the prosecution from public accountability and criticism. Nor should the judiciary strive to do so, nor allow circumstances to appear as if it is striving to do so.

59. If such becomes the case - as it has here - then it is reasonable to question the impartiality of the judge(s) responsible. Further, in my case:

60. The day after The Honorable Judge Gordon's latest prior restraint, there was a conspicuously loud knock on my wife's door which seemed aimed at intimidating her while her husband was away.

61. My wife video recorded what followed.

62. Two men were outside displaying badges.

63. They kept their distance when they noticed that my wife was recording them.

64. One of them hid his face behind a notepad or notebook which appeared to have writing on it, possibly preparatory notes for the encounter.

65. Eventually, the men identified themselves as being with The U.S. Marshals Service.

66. They attempted to interrogate my wife regarding her state of mind when she made the calls to the mothers of the prosecutors days before.

67. When my wife refused to stop recording and declined to answer questions, or cease "being difficult," as the men put it, they sought to confirm that she had seen The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon's latest order.

68. It appears that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon had dispatched Deputy U.S. marshals to serve process on my wife and to question her ex parte, off the record, with no attorneys present. At least that is what an objectively reasonable and fully informed member of the public would likely infer given the circumstances and the typical duties of Deputy U.S. marshals as well as their close affiliation with the U.S. courts.

69. On October 10th, 2018, my team issued a Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to The U.S. Marshals Service seeking to obtain the identities of the Deputy U.S. Marshals who questioned my wife, the contact info for their direct supervisor, ~~and~~ any observable information regarding their trip to my wife's residence (such as their preparatory notes, if any), their primary and secondary assigned duties for that week, and if applicable, the identity of the Federal judge to whom they were ~~assigned~~ assigned as security detail at that time.

70. An answer to that FOIA request is now long overdue and we have been following up diligently for over a month.

71. If there is another reason why a person of

Deputy U.S. marshals tried to interrogate (and intimidate) my wife for Constitutionally-protected work she carried out as a journalist to hold Federal prosecutors accountable for their morally reprehensible behavior in this case, then The U.S. Marshals Service has not provided it.

72. The fallout from The United States v. Aaron Swartz and the facts both above and below clearly demonstrate that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton is emotionally compromised in regards to my case and would be less objective, fully-informed observers to question his impartiality therin.

73. My wife attended a trial pre-trial which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton presided just prior to mine and which ran smoothly while she was seated in the gallery wearing a shirt with a picture of Aaron Swartz on it. Shortly thereafter, without explaining his reasoning for doing so, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton ordered sue sponte that nobody wearing clothing with pictures on it - as people routinely do while attending trials - would be allowed into the courtroom during my trial. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton said that he would have court security officers stationed outside to enforce compliance.

74. Then, mispronouncing Aaron's surname before switching to what I can best describe as a caustic tone of voice and body language, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton specifically and explicitly noted that his clothing ban included items depicting "Mr. Swartz in his full glory."

75. These and other similar orders enacted by The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon as well as the manner in which most of them were handed down without the opportunity to bring objections before they were to take effect and the apparent reasons behind them have serious ramifications for free speech, freedom of the press, the ability to petition the government for the redress of grievances, Due Process, public trials, the right of confrontation, as well as under 28 U.S.C. §§ 144, 455(a), 455(b)(4), and 455(a)(5)(iii).

76. Indeed, when The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon was confronted with a choice between, on one side, my rights to a public trial and Due Process, including my right to a neutral and detached arbiter of justice, the right of those peaceably assembled in a public courtroom to freedom of expression and to petition the government for the redress of grievances, and his own appearance of impartiality versus, on the other side, his own concerns, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon chose the latter over the former.

77. Furthermore, despite the fact that my wife myself and the public had been denied by The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon from wearing clothing bearing the image of Aaron Swartz, a junior referred sue sponte to him anyway on the final day of trial (please see D.E. 331 page 11 line 21) and the defense moved for the recusal

of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon (please see *Id.* page 19 line 1).

78. It is reasonable to assume that avoiding such a scenario was one of the motives behind The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon's order banning shirts depicting Aaron's image.

79. However, part of the reason for the 6th Amendment right to a public trial is that government officials - including Federal judges and prosecutors - are supposed to be accountable to the public - relaying for their behavior and exercise of prosecutorial and judicial discretion in controversial and politically-charged cases such as The United States v. Aaron Swartz and my case.

80. Additionally, if my wife, myself, and the public had been allowed to wear our already-made shirts bearing images of Aaron Swartz and Justine, more jurors may have recognized one or both of them.

81. The juror who referenced Aaron Swartz (and who was also familiar with what RSH had done to Justine and her family [please see D.E. 323 page 31 lines 3 and 10]) was visibly upset and teary-eyed as the verdict was read aloud. As she exited the courtroom before I was remanded into custody, she mouthed the words, "I'm sorry" to me.

82. Had this juror known about her Constitutional right (and some might see duty) to vote her conscience, then the trial likely would have resulted in a hung jury,

or, if she had informed other jurors more about what she knew, possibly on a right capital.

83. This juror also appeared to have been pressured by her peers during deliberations (please see D.B. 331 page 20 line 11, page 22 line 19, and page 26 line 20). Thus, if other jurors had recognized Aaron, or if I hadn't been precluded from discussing how what happened to him had influenced the decision of my wife and I to seek political asylum in Cuba (please see D.B. 329 page 58 line 7 through page 60 line 22), then perhaps more jurors would have had such reservations; the apparently lone voice of dissent in the jury room wouldn't have been us alone, and the outcome would have been different.

84. When the defense asked the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon to disqualify himself following the juror's reference to Aaron Swartz, the judge displayed a visceral reaction. Indeed, the transcript reveals that he didn't allow the government to finish the first sentence of its opposing argument in the matter before he interrupted and said, "I'm not going to do that, okay?" (Please see D.B. 331 page 19 line 23.)

85. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon never put an analysis of his aforementioned decision and 28 U.S.C. § 455 on the record.

86. When the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon allowed my motion for the withdrawal of the Federal

Defender's Office, he took a conspicuously long time to appoint Ray Gillespie, Esq. as successor counsel. This pro se motion of mine specifically asserted conflicts of interest on the part of the formerly-presiding U.S. Magistrate Judge, The Honorable Marianne B. Bowley which I did not know at the time were similarly problematic for The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon (please see D.E. 90).

87. I do not know if The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon was initially aware that Ray Gillespie carried no malpractice insurance while he was representing me and Ray Gillespie never disclosed this information to me himself.

88. I do not know if The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon was initially aware that records reflect that Ray Gillespie owed the federal government hundreds of thousands of dollars in back taxes which had accrued over a period of many years, and that he was in the process of negotiating a payment plan with the IRS. This debt, owed directly to the opposing party in my case and in other federal criminal cases, represents a serious conflict of interest. Further, should this conflict of interest lead to malpractice, there would be no insurance carrier with whom to file a claim.

89. Likewise, I do not know if The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon was initially aware that Ray Gillespie spent/spends approximately 75% of his professional time on personal injury cases.

90. However, I do know that when I expressed

wonder as to how/why Mrs. Gillespie had been chosen to represent me in a relatively high-profile criminal case given the above. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon disclosed the method by which he would appoint Mr. Gillespie's successor, i.e. that he would appoint whoever was the CJA duty attorney ~~that day~~ on the day of the hearing of Mr. Gillespie's motion to withdraw as opposed to however Mr. Gillespie had been selected.

91. To the best of my knowledge, both The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon and the CJA panel allow Mr. Gillespie to continue to be appointed to represent unwilling federal criminal defendants who are not then made aware of the information above.

92. Prior to our discovery of the above issues with the representation of Mr. Gillespie, when my wife and I inquired with J.W. Coney Jr., Esq. as to both whether The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon used the significant delay in appointing Mr. Gillespie to game the CJA appointment system and as to the skills and experience of Mr. Gillespie, particularly regarding the specifics of the case, Mr. Coney answered 13 days later on November 20th, 2017 by describing Mr. Gillespie as "outstanding," "very experienced," and an "ideal choice." However, this so obviously wasn't the case that it instead seems that Mr. Coney may have been speaking in code. In the same message, Mr. Coney also

wrote, "I don't know how [The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon's] delay in appointing [Mr. Gillespie] could have been intentionally playing the system."

93. At every hearing where The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon has closed the courtroom to the public and the government in order to hear my various attorneys and I ex parte, I have tried to object and assert my right to a public trial. My objections shall be preserved on the record of all of these hearings except the one for D.E. 90, for which there appears to have been a miscommunication between my attorney and I as to who was going to raise the issue.

94. I filed a written letter ahead of one such hearing, raising these objections (please see D.E. 140) which I know that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon saw beforehand because he mentioned this letter orally on the record and distributed it to the attorneys for both parties.

95. Every single one of these objections and assertions of my public trial right heard by The Honorable Judge ~~Nathaniel M. Gordon~~ was overruled to the detriment of myself, the public, and transparency and to the apparent benefit of the judge. Usually, exhibits highlighting conflicts of interest had been docketed under seal ahead of time.

96. In the most recent instance, on Thursday, December 13th, 2018, I asked The Honorable Judge

Netheriel M. Gordon to assure my last attorney that it would be alright for him to raise classification issues and that The Honorable Judge Netheriel M. Gordon wouldn't take it personally if he were to do so. I also asked for a stay of the rapidly approaching sentencing hearing when The Honorable Judge Netheriel M. Gordon ordered me to represent myself so that I would have time to prepare and file this affidavit. These requests were denied.

97. When I previously requested to allow a journalist to stay in the courtroom during an ex parte hearing regarding my difficulties getting my last attorney to present these issues, that request was denied.

98. My requests to my last two attorneys to furnish me transcripts of these ex parte hearings have been fruitless.

99. Nor did my last two attorneys honor my requests to litigate the protective order prohibiting me from publishing or possessing any of my discovery. This order was entered at the request of the government by The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrinne B. Bauer. Though my attorney at the time consented to this protective order, ~~but~~ I did not and never would have. I have never executed an agreement to this protective order and I only found out about it after it had been ~~executed~~ put in place.

100. Moreover, from the government's very early

communications with my first attorney, it was clear that the government knew that I would want to publish and to make public as much as possible.

101. When The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon ordered me to represent myself on Thursday, December 18th, 2018, one of my first motions, presented orally at that hearing, was to lift the protective order and for the government to produce the discovery from my case for my review prior to sentencing. This motion too was denied.

102. However, there is a benefit for the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon in upholding the protective order which presents a serious conflict of interest.

103. The warrant which "authorized" the FBI to search my home was issued by The Honorable U.S. Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler (please see D.B. 78-1).

104. In the second paragraph of the affidavit in support of the search warrant (please see *Id.*), the affiant stated that he was, "investigating violations of 18 U.S.C. §1030(e)(5)(A) (intentionally causing damage to a protected computer) and 18 U.S.C. §371 (conspiracy) relating to attacks against the Boston Children's Hospital computer network and other related network attacks." ~~153~~ (Emphasis added.)

105. Justice Pelletier is a person.

106. You will rarely, ~~ever~~ if ever, find anyone who cares more about computers than ~~I~~ I do.

107. No matter what though, people ~~are~~ ~~more~~ important - like Justice Pellegrin - are more important than computers.

108. The eighth paragraph of the affidavit offered in support of the application for the search warrant for my home states, "The incoming traffic [From the DDOS attack] resulted in significant disruptions to the BCH website and additional disruptions to the network on which BCH and other Harvard University-affiliated hospitals communicate." (Emphasis added.)

109. Paragraph 27 of the affidavit says, "Since the attack against BCH in April 2014, the FBI has learned of other DDOS attacks against entities associated with BCH, the Justice Pellegrin custody battle, and the troubled teen industry. Additional victims include... Wycsick... These victims all experienced similar disruptions." (Emphasis added.)

110. According to her official court biography, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler worked as a research assistant at Harvard Medical School. This information is mirrored in her CV, where she lists her time at Harvard Medical starting in 1967 and ending in 1969 in the section "Professional Experience."

111. According to her CV, The Honorable Magistrate

Judge Marianne B. Bowler is also a member of the visiting committee on Neuroscience at Massachusetts General Hospital and has been since 1999. Massachusetts General Hospital is Harvard Medical School's largest teaching hospital. (Please see D.B. 128-4).

142. The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler was at all relevant times married to Marc A. Pfeffer, who is and was at all relevant times a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and a cardiologist at Brigham and Women's Hospital (herein "BWH") (please see D.B. 128-6).

143. Mr. Pfeffer's email address is: ~~mpfeffer@~~
~~mpfeffer@rics.bwh.harvard.edu~~.

144. "rics" stands for "research information computing systems."

145. The overwhelming majority of other BWH employees also have email addresses which contain "harvard.edu".

146. The email domain name for BCH staff is "childrens.harvard.edu".

147. Again, please see paragraphs 2 and 27 of the affidavit in support of the search warrant contained in D.B. 78-1 and especially paragraph 8 thereof i.e., mentioning "disruption to the network on which BCH and other Harvard University-affiliated hospitals communicate." (Emphasis added.)

118. Further, the affidavit filed in support of the criminal complaint specifically alleged disruptions to email systems and to medical research being conducted (please see D.B. 3 paragraphs 13 and 14).

119. Neither email systems nor medical research are more important than people such as Justine Pelletier and ~~she~~ neither take precedence over the non-derogable human right of Justine to be free from torture.

120. In my second supplemental suppression motion, which cited, amongst other reasons, the readily obvious conflicts held by The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler due to the interests of her husband, the defense stated on page 11, "Should ~~any~~ evidence concerning be necessary, however, it would be ~~appropriate~~ appropriate to call Dr. Pfeffer and others to testify concerning his work at [Harvard Medical School] and BWH, including his work in medical communications, as well as [The Honorable] Magistrate Judge Bowler's knowledge of that work as of [when the search warrant was issued in] September 2014. It would also be appropriate for Dr. Pfeffer and others to testify concerning the DDOS attack and its impacts on [Harvard Medical School], BWH, and his professional life as of September 2014."

121. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel H. Gordon

letter passed judgement on the aforementioned second supplemental suppression motion.

122. On page 3 of its opposition to the aforementioned second supplemental suppression motion, the government claimed the following assertion of supposed fact (please see D.B. 179 at 3): "The fact that [The Honorable Magistrate] Judge Bowler's husband is employed by a medical school and a hospital that were not the target of attack being investigation [sic] similarly provides no grounds for reversal." (Emphasis added.)

123. The government then claims on page 13 of D.B. 179, "Because Dr. Pfeffer's connections to ~~BWH~~ Harvard Medical School and BWH were so divorced from the attack on Boston Children's Hospital, no actual conflict existed that required [The Honorable Magistrate] Judge [Merianne B.] Bowler's reversal."

124. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton made credibility determinations as to these claims by the government when he denied my suppression motions without granting the evidentiary hearing which I had repeatedly requested. However, he had inappropriate and undisclosed reasons for doing so, many of an extrajudicial nature, ~~for doing so~~ as will soon be demonstrated.

125. On page 27 of his order denying my suppression motions without a hearing, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton determined, "The government

convincingly demonstrates that [Harvard Medical School] is not an affiliate of area hospitals in the sense that there is a business relationship with the [affiliates] of legal control, but rather that the affiliation relates to the training of medical students and residents." (Please see D.B. 209 at 27, emphasis added.)

126. They, regarding another case which will be discussed later herein and over which The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrinne B. Bowler disqualifies herself ex parte, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon found that she did so, "Co[un]tly after [Harvard Medical School] became directly involved in the case. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon also determined that, "The relationship to [Harvard Medical School] [in the instant case] is tenuous, at best, and [sic] was not required here." (Please see D.B. 209 at 29, emphasis added.)

127. However, the government knew better at the time of its opposition to the suppression motions. With access to the 302s in my discovery, to which I have been denied by The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon, I could demonstrate this further. However, for now, please see D.B. 216 at 1 and 2, seeking to preclude me from testifying to the contrary that I "expended the DDOS attack against BCF beyond what was necessary to take down the hospital's public-facing website, to include a

subset of 65,000 IP addresses that was shared with other hospitals in the Boston area." (Emphasis added.)

128. Indeed, Assistant U.S. Attorney David J. D'Addio, who personally filed the opposition to my suppression motions (please see D.E. 179 at 26) was physically present in the room at the time of the statements referenced in D.E. 216. The 302s to which I can currently derive access in the discovery materials of my case would show that he knew all too well prior to filing the opposition to my suppression motions that BWH was one of the "other hospitals" referenced in D.E. 216, that Harvard Medical School was "directly involved" and that the relationship between BWH and Harvard is and was in fact critical and anything but "tenuous, at best," as Mr. D'Addio intentionally lied. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton to conclude while all the time likely aware that the judge had personal reasons to want to reach such conclusions and not to went to scrutinize the credibility of the government's assertions.

129. Furthermore, AUSA D'Addio would later illicit directly contradictory witness testimony (please see D.B. 327 page 194 line 24 through page 199 line 13) and explicitly mention ~~BWH~~ the alleged impact on BWH in his closing arguments, along with Harvard Medical School as well (please see D.B. 329 page 6 lines 11-13).

130. In fact all of the government's vaunted

ideals permeating D.E. 216 about "good faith," "truthfulness," and "credibility" were absolutely hollow at trial when it became the government which repeatedly and deliberately violated D.E. 216-1. That should reflect on the credibility of AUSAs D'Addio and Kosta now.

131. It is important to note that the charge conference in my case took place before the closing arguments in my case.

132. Bearing the above in mind, the government proposed a jury instruction regarding "Impeachment By Prior Inconsistent Statement" (please see D.E. 238 at 22).

133. However, at the charge conference, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton said, "I'm not going to give that [instruction] because I don't think there was any reference to prior inconsistent statements during the course of the trial." (Please see D.E. 328 page 8 lines 22 through 25)

134. Thus any information which the government obtained through D.E. 216-1 was inadmissible.

135. However, once again, the 302s in the discovery metric of this case would show that AUSAs knew all of the following through D.E. 216-1: that it was a 40,000-node botnet used against BCH (please see D.E. 313 page 70 lines 21-24), that I had created it (please see D.E. at 71 lines 3-6), that I caused the

software to be loaded onto those nodes and issued a command (an essential element of the offense which the government was required to prove) (please see T.D. at 71 line 13 through page 73 line 11), that I used a variant of the moon worm (please see T.D. at 71 line 24 through page 72 line 4) and that I controlled the botnet through a virtual private server (please see T.D. at 72 lines 16 through 21).

136. The government then incorporated this inadmissible information into a powerpoint presentation which it never entered into evidence before playing it before the jury in closing arguments (please see D.E. 329 at 15 line 24 through page 15 line 10 and page 92 line 18 through page 93 line 13).

137. Now, to be clear, I do not believe that the Honorable Judge Gorton knew about these violations of D.E. 216-1. To my great dismay it seems that even though I told my lawyer about this issue, he did not raise it at sidebar as he had led me to believe. Nevertheless, the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton did make credibility determinations in favor of the government and particularly AUSA David J. D'Addio and AUSA Seth Kosta inappropriately and their behavior above should be noted to prevent such errors in the future. Credibility is and ought to remain a non-renewable resource.

138. Returning to the issue of the Honorable U.S.

Magistrate Judge Marianne R. Bowler's failure to disqualify herself despite the "significant" disruption to the two organizations from which her spouse, with whom she is entitled to file joint tax returns, ~~draws pay checks,~~ presumably draws pay checks, there were other conflicts of interest which required her to recuse and which derailed with similar conflicts of interest on the part of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon.

139. From 1995 through 2005, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne R. Bowler was a director of The Boston Foundation (herein "TBF") (please see D.B. 128-4). She is now an emerita Director of TBF (please see D.B. 179-1).

140. During the NHTLW's 2003 fiscal year, while The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon listed himself as a "Member of the Corporation," and while the NHTLW listed him as a member of its Board of Advisors and his brother Michael as one of its directors, as well as when the judge and his spouse, and Michael Gordon and his spouse donated significant sums of money, The Boston Foundation (of which The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne R. Bowler was then a director) donated between \$1,000 and \$2,499 to the NHTLW as well, which the NHTLW publicly acknowledged by placing TBF in its "Friends Circle," two columns over from The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon in its FY 2003 report.

141. In fact, TBF has a long history of donating to the NEHLW, BCH, and Wayside. It maintains active fundraising webpages for each at its charity portal givingcommon.org. So far my team has found the following donations from TBF to the NEHLW. In some instances, multiple funds or parts of TBF each made donations in the same giving period.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/02 - 6/30/03	\$1,000 - \$2,499	Unknown		"Friends Circle"
7/1/05 - 6/30/06	\$10,000 - \$24,999	Unknown		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/06 - 6/30/07	\$50,000 - \$99,999	Unknown		"Chairman's Cabinet"
7/1/07 - 6/30/08	\$50,000 - \$99,999	Unknown		"Chairman's Cabinet"
7/1/08 - 6/30/09	\$10,000 - \$24,999	Unknown		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/08 - 6/30/09 (2)	\$1,000 - \$2,499	Unknown		"President's Circle"
7/1/09 - 6/30/10	\$1,000 - \$2,499	Unknown		"President's Circle"
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	\$5,000 - \$9,999	1/23/12		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/13 - 6/30/14*	\$10,000 - \$24,999	1/20/15*		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/14 - 6/30/15*	\$10,000 - \$24,999	2/18/16*		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/14 - 6/30/15 (2)*	\$5,000 - \$9,999	2/18/16*		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/15 - 6/30/16 *	\$5,000 - \$9,999	1/15/17*†		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/15 - 6/30/16 (2)*	\$5,000 - \$9,999	1/15/17*†		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/16 - 6/30/17 *†	\$5,000 - \$9,999	1/30/18*†		"President's Circle"

142. In calendar year 2014, during the events in controversy, TBF gave \$182,950 to BCH (\$167,450 in

operational support, \$5,000 in family support, \$10,000 for medical research like that which BCH claims was interrupted, and \$500 in health care).

143. In calendar year 2015, also during events in controversy, The Svinchuberg/Novotny Donor ADVISED Fund at The Boston Foundation gave BCH between \$2,500,000 and \$4,999,999, and was listed along with Sled Gordon & Co., Inc.

144. In December 2017, TBF simultaneously granted the NBHLW \$20,000 and Wayside \$7,000 as part of its "Massachusetts United for Puerto Rico" campaign.

145. On or about February 21st, 2008, while The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon disclosed that he was a "Member of the Corporation" of the NBHLW, TBF gave the NBHLW a \$30,000 grant to "support the Task Force on Youth Aging Out of [Department of Social Services] Care." The Department of Social Services was the forerunner of the current Massachusetts Department of Children and Families (DCF).

146. On its "2014 Agency Highlights" report, Wayside listed TBF on its "Donor List," presumably at/for the time of the principal events in controversy, if not during other events in controversy for my case (please see D.E. 166 at 12).

147. Up through at least December 2, 2015, TBF was publicly listing The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merricue B. Baner among the Emeritus Members of its Board of

Directors (please see D.E. 128-4 at 3-4).

148. There may be (and indeed there almost certainly are) other assets which changed hands to/from TBF and the NBHLW, BCH, Weyside, and other relevant entities which have never been disclosed on the record and about which I am yet to learn.

149. For example, while drafting this affidavit my team found that during the winter of 2014, while the public outcry around Justice was reaching its height and during the principal events in controversy, the Boston Foundation was in the selection process for its "Health Starts at Home" initiative and that by April of that year, a coalition which included BCH would be one of four grant recipients to receive \$40,000. Both BCH and TBF publicly acknowledged each other as part of this initiative, with BCH crediting TBF for "funding and technical support."

150. It has further come to light that the NBHLW listed BCH among its "Top Corporate and Foundation Supporters" for its FY 2016 (July 1st, 2015 through June 30th, 2016), during which time important events in controversy in my case transpired. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has passed judgement on those events.

151. Similarly, it has come to my attention since I began writing this document that the corporate profile of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton's brother,

Michael Gorton Sr., on the Slade Gorton & Co., Inc. commercial website currently, specifically, and explicitly mentions that "Ch[is] personal afflictions range from The Home for Little Wanderers, a Boston-based children's organization, to the Dedham Tennis Club." When this page is printed as it is currently laid out, this mention of the NBHLW appears directly adjacent to "Download Our Catalog" and "Email: sales@sladegorton.com" (please see D.E. 341 Exhibit B6). The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton's niece and nephew also appear on this page as company executives, as do links labelled "Retail," "Brands," "Food Services" and "Contact Us."

152. Once again, in his financial disclosures from calendar years 2003 up through 2016, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has consistently and without exception listed himself as either a "Shareholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" or a "Stockholder, Clerk/Secretary and Director" of Slade Gorton & Co., Inc. or its wholly-owning trust or holding company ascribed by whichever the case may be in a given year. This likely continues in his 2017 financial disclosure report (which I am yet to obtain) and will likely continue in his 2018 report when it is filed.

Further, regardless of subsequent years, my case was assigned to The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton in calendar/Disclosure year 2016.

153. Additionally, my team and I recently found the following donations to the NBHLW from KDSA, the IT vendor and employer of the first government witness mentioned above in paragraphs 33-36 which was recognized by the juror and accountant who formerly worked for the NBHLW.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/05 - 6/30/06	\$5,000-\$9,999	Unknown		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/06 - 6/30/07	\$5,000-\$9,999	Unknown		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/07 - 6/30/08	\$5,000-\$9,999	Unknown		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/08 - 6/30/09	\$5,000-\$9,999	Unknown		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/09 - 6/30/10	\$5,000-\$9,999	1/9/11		"President's Cabinet"
7/1/10 - 6/30/11	\$10,000-\$24,999	1/23/12		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/11 - 6/30/12	\$10,000-\$24,999	1/7/13		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/12 - 6/30/13*	\$10,000-\$24,999	1/13/14*		"Chairman's Circle"
7/1/13 - 6/30/14*	\$5,000-\$9,999	1/20/15*		"President's Cabinet"

154. Thus, it is reasonable to infer that this juror wasn't just processing payments from the NBHLW to KDSA, but also to the NBHLW from KDSA, The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and his spouse, his brother Michael Gorton and his spouse Karen (nee Swift), Slack Gorton & Co., Inc., BCH, and others who will be detailed below. Thus, given that the juror's time at the NBHLW

(2006 through 2014) overlapped with the tenure of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton there as a "Member of the Corporation" (at least 2003 through 2012), it is also reasonable to infer that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton knew that this juror was (or likely was) processing these transactions and yet he neither disclosed this information nor dismissed the juror when moved to do so by the defense.

ISS. Furthermore, the following donations to the NBHLW from the current employer of this juror at the time of the trial have just come to my attention. Many occurred during the tenure of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton at the NBHLW.

Giving Period	Amount	Date	Thank You	Membership
7/1/06 - 6/30/07	\$1,000-\$2,499	Unknown		"President's Circle"
7/1/07 - 6/30/08	\$250-\$499	Unknown		"Advocate"
7/1/08 - 6/30/09	\$250-\$499	Unknown		"Advocate"
7/1/09 - 6/30/10	\$500-\$999	1/9/11		"Mentor"

156. My team also found that BCH named both the NBHLW and the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families (DCF) as "Community Partners" in its Community Health and Benefits Strategic Implementation Plan (FY17 - FY19).

157. Finally, returning to The Boston Foundation, TBF is listed alongside The Massachusetts Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the NBHLW in a February 2018 "Funding Strategy Report" released by BCH's Office of Community Health.

158. Now, these intimate bonds between TBF and/or the NBHLW on the one hand and DCF, BCH, Wagschal, and the rest of the so-called "Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy" on the other are not new. In fact, they date back to the tenures of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler as a director of TBF from 1995 through 2005 and The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton at the NBHLW from 2003 or earlier through 2012.

159. For instance, in TBF's FY2003 report, the foundation disclosed that it had dispensed some \$6,940,983 in grants for "social services," presumably \$1,000 to \$2,499 or so of which went to the NBHLW.

160. Similarly, in the NBHLW's FY2003 report for the period in which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton was one of its ~~its~~ advisors and his

brother was one of its Directors, the agency detailed that it had received \$100,000 or more in donations from each of the Massachusetts Department of Education, The Massachusetts Department of Mental Health (DMH), and The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) and more than \$50,000 each from The Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services and The Massachusetts Department of Social Services (DSS), which was the predecessor of the modern Massachusetts Department of Children and Families (DCF). As will be shown later, many of these public-private partnerships continued for many years during the tenure of the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton at the NBHLW and many of these state agencies would become centres of controversy during the Justice Pelletier scandal and my case (please see D.B. 127 Attachments 1-2 and D.B. 329 page 28 lines 23-24, amongst many others).

161. For example, the NBHLW's FY2012 report (which would be the last or penultimate for which the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton would list himself as a "Member of the Corporation"), highlighted that, "We [the NBHLW] exceeded our target of 28% of total business generated by third-party payers (public and private insurance companies vs. state-funded allocations, primarily from the Department of Children & Families and the Department of Mental Health)."

However, what this quote also reveals is that somewhere around 72% or so of the NBHLW's "total business" came "primarily from the Department of Children & Families and the Department of Mental Health."

162. It is also worth noting that the NBHLW was not just influenced by state agencies and their funding, but that the NBHLW (and TBF as well) helped to shape the "Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy" (please see D.B.-341 Exhibits D1-D14).

163. For instance, in its FY 2003 report alone, the NBHLW boasted that it was helping to provide the state "more than 70 caring and committed Foster Families," that "Over the course of a year, 1,837 Boston school staff and students benefited from mental health and substance abuse consultations and psychoeducational groups provided by the [NBHLW's] Child and Family Counseling Center," and that one of its programs "joined forces with the Department of Social Services Boston Regional Office and the Beadeli Team to prevent child prostitution... Trainings are also offered to staff at the programs and to social workers at DSS."

164. The implications of these very public associations are three-fold: 1) they give rise to an objective appearance of bias when The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrinne B. Bowler or The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton are asked to make unflattering

rulings regarding and/or affecting those entities, with which they, their families, and their professional associates are or were publicly affiliated; 2) recusal is mandated under 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(1) when the aforementioned Honorable jurists would be "forced to make factual findings about events in which [they were] active participants" (please see United States v. Alabama 828 F.2d 1532 (11th Cir. 1987); and 3) recusal is separately and independently mandated when the aforementioned Honorable jurists possess "personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts" gained outside the courtroom (please see 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(1)). All three are disqualifying of both The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler and The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton in my case.

165. Even before the trial testimony regarding the significant, direct, and unprecedented impact of the alleged events directly on the two employers of the spouse of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler (again, please see D.E. 327 pages 194 through 199), fully-informed objective observers could have and did reasonably question her impartiality in hearing the application for a search warrant for my home based on paragraphs 103-~~10~~ 117 above.

166. Additionally, the affidavit in support of the search warrant application explicitly advised the former Director of TBF, an organization which had and still has

significant financial, political, operational, and other ties to the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy; that "Based on the evidence discussed below, I believe that the attack against BCF is related to an activist effort concerning the custody battle over teenage medical patient Justine Pelletier. This custody battle involved the Commonwealth of Massachusetts's [sic] taking custody of Justine Pelletier from her parents due to her serious medical condition. She was in Massachusetts [?] custody for 16 months, much of which she spent at BCF, until her release in June 2014." (Emphasis added). Please see D.E. 78 Exhibit A paragraph 9.)

167. The above section of the search warrant application's supporting affidavit implicated the personal knowledge of and the alignment with the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy resulting from the Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler's tenure as a Director at TBF.

168. Furthermore, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler was an "active participant" in the molding of the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy such that presiding over my case required her to make factual findings about events in which she participated.

169. For example, on February 2nd, 2014, before the events in controversy in the search warrant application occurred, The Boston Globe published a detailed report

finding that more than 95 children had died while in state custody between 2001 and 2010, a period which overlaps significantly with the tenure of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler as a Director of TRF as well as that of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton as an advisor/“Member of the Corporation” of the NEHLW. This report was widely circulated and caused great alarm in the activist community prior to my efforts to save Justina. For instance, Rolling Stone later noted this report in its feature about my case, “The [Boston] Globe, in a wider investigation into the DCF, found more disturbing data. More than 95 children were found to have died in state custody between 2001 and 2010.” (Please see D.E. 341 Exhibit G.)

170. A search of the messages shared on the social media platform Twitter during the Justine Pelletier scandal for the terms “#FreeJustine DCF” returns a copious number of results clearly indicating that DCF’s policies, procedures, and history were the subject of widespread and significant public scrutiny, controversy, and outcry.

171. The Twitter accounts for which the government was searching (please see Attachment B § (I)(A)(11) of the warrant application, i.e. D.E. 78 Exhibit A) had tweeted about these topics (please also see paragraph 25 of the warrant application affidavit).

172. Additionally, it has recently come to my

attention that the cardiology department at BWH, for which the spouse of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler works, touts its close collaboration with colleagues at BCH on its website.

173. The approval of the government's application for a search warrant for my home by The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler was a vital and necessary step for the recovery of financial restitution by her husband's employer(s), the discovery of information about the alleged acts which had "crippled" and humiliated those employers, the deterrence of similar acts against them in the future, and the silencing of their critics and those of the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy. It is reasonably viewed by objective and well-informed observers as an act of retribution by The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler.

174. Thus, all three of the principles enumerated above in paragraph 164 precluded The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler from hearing the government's application for a search warrant for my home.

175. Moreover, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler continued to preside over my case even after the issuance of the initial criminal complaint, the affidavit in support of the application for which explicitly mentioned "the custody of the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families," that Justice's

"custody and medical care became a national media story, with religious and political organizations, and others asserting that the case was an example of government interference with parental rights," that the alleged DDoS "disrupted the Hospital's day-to-day operations as well as research being done," that "the Hospital decided to shutdown the portions of its network that communicated with the internet and its email servers," and that "this shutdown of the Hospital's website, external internet portal, and e-mail servers, however, impacted the entire hospital community." (Emphasis added). Please see D.B. 3, exhibits paragraphs 5, 6, 13, 15, and 16.)

176. Although The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler did not issue the criminal complaint herself, there can be no doubt that she read it as she obtained a copy of it from her clerk during my detention hearing. (Please see D.B. 19 page 7 lines 3-4) prior to waiting 92 days to issue her order of detention in my case. And though the identities of BCH and Justice were omitted from the complaint exhibits, they were named early and often throughout the hearing, as was the surrounding controversy regarding the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy.

177. Further, in her eventual detention order, after which The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler would continue to preside over my case, she

explicitly noted the national and local controversy over governmental interference which accompanied Justice's case (please see D.B. 25 at 17).

178. Tellingly, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler also spontaneously began referring to BCH using the familiar moniker "Children's" (please see I.D. at 10).

179. The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler never disclosed any information onto the record relevant to the question of Disqualification nor inquired on the record to ascertain whether the alleged "disruption to the network on which BCH and other Harvard University-affiliated hospitals communicate" (D.B. 78 Exhibit A paragraph 8) (emphasis added) affected her spouse, BWH, or Harvard Medical School even after the government mentioned "many [Doctors] that are at the Harvard Hospitals that are outside the hospital physically" (please see D.B. 19 page 55 lines 15-17, emphasis added)). Although, she did spontaneously ask about access to medical records and physicians' access to them (please see I.D. page 9 lines 10-20).

180. It may also be worth noting that The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler never let my attorney finish his legal argument before taking the matter of my detention "under advisement" for 92 days (please see I.D. page 60 line 19 through page 61 line 21).

181. In addition to all of the above facts about The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gordon, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler, her spouse Marc Pfeffer, BCH, BWH, Harvard Medical School, RSCS, TBF, DCF, He NBHN, the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy as well as the relevant trial testimony and argument thereto, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler very clearly dated and timestamped the search warrant that she issued for my home "September 29, 2014 @ 3:43PM" when she signed, sealed, and returned it to the government (please see P.E. 78 Exhibit A).

182. However, the application for that same search warrant was dated the following day, "09/30/14" on its front page when The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler signed, sealed, and returned it to the government and when the government provided it to the defense in discovery (please see PD.).

183. Therefore - at best - The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bowler did not review the application for the search warrant she issued for my home carefully enough to notice this mismatch before signing, sealing, and returning both the warrant application and the warrant itself.

184. The United States Supreme Court has wisely remarked and has since reaffirmed that "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice." (Please see Offutt

v. U.S., 348 U.S. 11, 14; 75 S.Ct. 11, 13; 99 L.Ed. (1954).)

185. Further, the version of the warrant application which The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler filed under seal (and which The Honorable Judge Michael J. Borton refused to unseal for the world to see) does not match the version returned to the government (please compare 1:14-mj-2233-MBB to 1:16-cr-10305 D.E. 78 Exhibit A).

186. There is little, if anything, about my case which "satisfies] the appearance of justice" (please see D.E. 77, 100-102, and 90 Exhibits F-I and T).

187. For another instance, TBF changed its bylaws less than 3 weeks after The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler issued the search warrant for my home, resulting in her being awarded the status of Director emerita (please see D.E. 179-1 paragraph 3). Again, that year TBF donated heavily to BCH and was listed as a sponsor of Wayside. Yet, despite the appearance of impropriety resulting from her acceptance of this title so very shortly after issuing the search warrant for my residence, The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler neither declined nor delayed her acceptance of this honorific in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 455(a) (please see In Re Continental Airlines, 901 F.2d 1289 (5th Cir. 1990)).

188. Indeed, during the pendency of my case before The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler, she spontaneously disqualifed herself from another case involving BCIT Chervin "Cebi et al."), citing both 28 U.S.C. §455(a) and 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(4) (please see Dr.B. 128-7) and the likely and apparent effect on her husband's interests in that case were far less significant than they are in mine. Ironically, the combination of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler's recusal in Cebi et al. and her failure to inquire and/or make an on-the-record disclosure in my case regarding her spouse's interests, ~~but~~ together themselves give rise to reasonable questions requiring her recusal from my case under 28 U.S.C. §455(a).

189. Further, the magistrate judge assigned to my case, the NEHLW discrimination case, and to Cebi et al. was in each instance The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler.

190. I do not have direct access to PACER (nor to RECAP), but I can do some math. If there are 5 magistrate judges in U.S. District Court in Boston and no other cases pending there wherein BCIT and/or the NEHLW figure so prominently, then the odds of all 3 cases where these entities are so critical being assigned to ~~the~~ The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler ~~are~~ initially are 1:125. If there are 6 magistrate judges,

then the odds become 1:216, and if 7, then 1:343.

191. If there is/were 1 other case featuring either BCH or the NBHW (of which I am not aware despite my discoveries of Cebi et al. and the NBHW discrimination case) and 5 magistrate judges in U.S. District Court in Boston, then the odds of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler being initially assigned to 3 of them are roughly 1:39 (less than 3%). If there are 6 magistrate judges then the odds of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler being initially assigned to 3 out of 4 such cases are about 1:65 (about 1.5%), and if there are 7 magistrates then the chances are about 1:100 or 1%.

192. If there ~~were~~ were 2 other cases featuring either BCH or the NBHW, then the odds and 5 magistrate judges, then the odds of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler being assigned to exactly 3 of 5 such cases would be about 1:8.3 or about 12.5%. If 6 magistrates, then the odds become exactly 1:12.95 or roughly 7.69%, and if 7 magistrates then the chances are roughly 1:19.4 or about 5.2%.

193. In order for there to be an even (or roughly even) distribution pattern of such cases across 5 magistrate judges wherein The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler is assigned initially to 3 of them there would have to be roughly 15 such cases. To make a roughly even

distribution pattern with 6 magistrate judges and 3 such cases initially assigned to The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler, there would have to be roughly 18 such cases, and for 7 magistrate judges 21 such cases would be required.

194. In the absence of such a high number of such cases, it is objectively reasonable to question the process by which my case, the NBHLW discrimination case, and Cebi et al. were all initially assigned to The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler. In fact, it would be irrational not to question it.

195. When my former "attorney" Ray Gillespie emailed a listserve of circa lawyers to inquire as to the normal assignment process of U.S. magistrate judges to federal cases and he described the procedural history relevant to my case (PRTI order issued by one magistrate judge, search warrant issued by another, criminal complaint issued by a third, but then the pre-indictment docket reassigned back to the magistrate who had issued the search warrant), he received a single response.

196. The Honorable Nancy Gertner replied to Ray, telling him that the emergency magistrate at the time of the application for the criminal complaint would likely hear that matter and that thereafter it would be normal for the docket to be reassigned back to the magistrate who had issued the search warrant. However,

She also told him that it would be scandalous if the assignment process was being manipulated and to get to the bottom of it.

197. Nobody ever got to the bottom of it though. However, Reg did a limited analysis which indicated that The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merianne B. Bauer was not the emergency magistrate judge for September 2014 when the search warrant for my home was issued. Instead, his numbers reflected that she had handled the second-most of such requests that month, perhaps meaning that she was the backup emergency magistrate judge at that time.

198. Obviously - at the least - the U.S. attorney's office is aware of the identities of the emergency and backup emergency U.S. magistrate judges at any given time and the practice of usually returning a criminal case back to a previous emergency or backup emergency magistrate judge who had handled a search warrant application would allow the government to "magistrate shop" so long as they were willing to wait to apply for a search warrant until their preferred U.S. magistrate judge for a given case were the emergency or backup emergency magistrate.

199. This too can (and in my case does) give rise to reasonable questions regarding the impartiality of the Honorable U.S. Magistrate Judge Merianne B.

Bowler in my case.

200. It is also reasonable to question the odds of drawing the jury which was selected for my case. Neither the NEHLW nor Wcyside are particularly large organizations in the scope of the jury duty rolls. Yet, my jury included both a former patient from Wcyside and a former accountant from the NEHLW.

201. I would explore this issue further, but I am precluded from contacting the jurors without the prior approval of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton.

202. In the time since I began drafting this affidavit, my team located the FY2004 annual report of the NEHLW. It continues to list The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton as a member of its Board of Advisors and his brother Michael Gorton as one of its Directors. Additionally, it shows Michael Gorton and his spouse Karen as well as Sledg Gorton & Company, Inc. for total giving between \$10,000 and \$24,999 ("Frederick H. Knight Circle") and The Honorable Nathaniel M. Gorton and his spouse for between \$1,000 and \$2,499 ("Friends Circle").

203. I also wish to note an oversight in paragraph 23 above. The Honorable Nathaniel M. Gorton's financial disclosure report for the calendar year 2016 reflects that SG Seafood Holdings, Inc. became Sledg Gorton Seafood Holdings, Inc., though his position there remains

The same

204. My team and I have discovered additional donations to the NBHLW from various state child welfare agencies, some potentially in excess of \$100,000 per fiscal year (particularly from the Department of Early Education and Care), as well as from various departments of various Harvard hospitals which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton knows to have been substantially affected by the alleged DDoS central to my case, including BCH, BWH, MGH, Beth Israel, Dana-Farber, and part Partners HealthCare - all of which The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton stands poised to order me to repay for claimed "damages" incurred while they silently consented/acquiesced to the continued torture of an innocent child, Justine Pelletier.

205. Some of these donations are from The Brigham and Women's Hospital Cardiovascular Division, for which the spouse of The Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler works/worked throughout this controversy.

206. We have also found publicly available information indicating that BWH cardiologists such as Mr. Pfeffer work in close collaboration with their BCH counterparts. As such, one would expect, reasonably, Mr. Pfeffer to have been both aware and impacted by

The alleged DPOs.

207. Other donations to the NEHLW ~~are~~ are attributed to Harvard, its employees, or various divisions thereof, including one from Harvard Medical Faculty Physicians (which presumably includes Dr. Pfeffer).

208. Still other donations come from NSTAR, its charitable foundation, and its successor, Eversource Energy. NSTAR was featured prominently on page 43 of BCH's 2013 philanthropy report - the page before the one on which Sheekh Gordon & Con. River appears. (Please see D.B. 341 Exhibit A1, and paragraph 22 starting on page 8 above.) The government is seeking restitution from me for alleged damage to NSTAR.

209. This affidavit will conclude with a chronological list of donations to the NEHLW made by relevant or potentially relevant entities.

210. The "Devon Patrick Committee" made one such donation. During the campaign to free Justice, Mrs. Patrick faced considerable public scrutiny. He was referred to during my detention hearing (please see D.B. 19 page 52 lines 1 through page 53 line 4). He was also mentioned by name in the Rolling Stone feature about my case. (Please see D.B. 341 Exhibit G2.) Ultimately, he was forced to replace the Commissioner of DCF.

211. My team and I are still working to find more. We will not stop. We have requested audited financial data

Directly from the NEHLW and are awaiting a response.

212. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton would not keep the courtroom open to the public and to journalists when I objected to its closure and waived my attorney-client privilege after exhibits relevant to disqualification had been filed ex parte and under seal. But he did order me to represent myself when I insisted that my attorney should raise these issues and asked him to tell my best attorney that it would be alright for him to do so and that he wouldn't get offended if he did.

213. The three factors enumerated in paragraph 164 above all require the disqualification of The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton from my case.

214. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton is so closely associated with the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy through his own voluntary associations, those of his family, and those of Steel Carlton & Co., Inc. - including directly to BCYF - that 28 U.S.C. § 455(c) requires his disqualification.

215. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton was "an active participant" in shaping the Massachusetts child welfare bureaucracy as it stands today and as it came into widespread local and national controversy during #FireJustice. Reports from the NEHLW show state child welfare staff being trained by the NEHLW, remark on a joint venture between the NEHLW and the state as

the first of its kind, and even a partnership with BCIH aimed at helping the hospital "direct" juvenile psychiatric inpatients, as BCIH would later fail to do with Justice, giving rise to ~~#~~ my very case itself.

216. It is glaringly obvious that it was inappropriate for the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton to rule as to whether The Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrianne B. Bowler was neutral and detached in my case given the many striking similarities and the wide overlap between their conflicts of interest. They both are/were directors of organizations which receive public recognition on the very same BCIH website which I allegedly forced offline, and they both possess personal knowledge gained in the break room or the conference room rather than the courtroom regarding important entities in controversy in my case, including BCIH and DCF.

217. If the Honorable Magistrate Judge Merrianne B. Bowler or the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton had been selected as potential jurors, then they should have (and likely would have) been disqualifed based on any or all of the above.

218. At numerous junctures things were docketted which should have led to on-the-record disclosure and/or disqualification but instead they led to unconstitutional prior restraints and/or threats of sanctions (please see D.P. 77, 100-102, 190-192, 268).

219. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton was well aware that he possessed undisclosed information which I considered relevant to the question of disqualification (please see D.E. 340). He was required to disclose this information by The Canon of Ethics. Yet he never has.

220. The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton has a substantial interest in the legislative legacy of his brother Steve and that legacy involves America's highly controversial cyber-crime laws. This represents unique and idiosyncratic disqualification issues for him in my case, especially since the tragic suicide of Adam Savetz. (please see D.E. 341 Exhibit G2).

221. I have never docketed an affidavit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 in this case prior to this one. D.E. 268 was not ~~not filed by me~~ filed by me nor with my knowledge or consent. I only filed the previous affidavit with The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and not with The District Court.

222. The Honorable Judge Gorton has publicly indicated that he plans to ignore the jury's refusal to find that I impeded or potentially impeded the care of any patient.

223. The only patient who was hurt as a result of any of the events in controversy in my case was Justine Pelletier and she wasn't hurt by me.

224. The Honorable Judge Gorton's rulings in my

Case and others are tainted with a pervasive bias in favor of the DOJ. This is a significant part of the reason why Aaron Swartz killed himself. And yet nothing has changed since then, in that regard.

225. This affidavit is filed with the intention that 28 U.S.C. § 144 should be applied to the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton in this case. This affidavit only mentions the Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler so far as such is relevant. I do not seek to apply 28 U.S.C. § 144 to disqualify the Honorable Magistrate Marianne B. Bowler.

226. A fair, impartial, and just arbiter would have long ago convened a hearing to get to the moral core (or perhaps more aptly put the immoral one) of what's been going on in my case. Such an arbiter would have cited a case like Sorrells above and demanded to hear directly from Justice because hers is the voice that most needs to be heard, and not the self-serving chorus of her tormentors and their chatters. Such a worthy arbiter would do this before the Federal criminal statute of limitations for healthcare fraud lapses on what was done to Justice by people who the Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton and the Honorable Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler consider to be their "affiliates and my supposed 'victims'."

227. Jane F. Peachy, Esq. once truthfully told me

that The Honorable Judge Nathaniel M. Gorton makes recent decisions especially at sentencing.

228. On June 4th, 2018, my team inquired upon The Circuit Executive for sentencing statistics for ~~The Honorable Judge Gorton~~ The Honorable Judge Gorton broken down by racial and religious background, as would be necessary to analyze for trends across cultural and ethnic lines.

229. Such data has not been forthcoming.

230. What follows is the aforementioned list of donations to the NEHII by relevant or potentially relevant entities.

Relevant or Potentially Relevant Donations to The NBHLW
By Year (Fiscal)

2003

Children's Circle - \$100,000+

Massachusetts Department of Education

Massachusetts Department of Mental Health (DMH)

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)

Dr. Orren S. Sanders Circle - \$50,000 - \$99,999

Massachusetts Department of Social Services (DCF Forerunner)

Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services

Frederick H. Knight Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

Michael & Karen Gorton

Slade Gorton & Co., Inc.

Friends Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Nathaniel & Jean Gorton

The Boston Foundation

2004

Frederick H. Knight Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

Michael and Karen Gorton

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

Friends Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Nathaniel and Jodi Gorton

2006

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

The Boston Foundation

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

Michael and Karen Gorton

KDSA Consulting, LLC

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Harvard University

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Dave Farber/Brigham and Women's Dept. of Radiation

Nathaniel and Jodi Gorton

Harvard University

2007

Visionary Circle - \$100,000 or more

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Chairman's Cabinet - \$50,000 - \$99,999

The Boston Foundation

Department of Early Education & Care

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

KDSA Consulting, LLC.

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Michael and Karen Gorton

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

2007 Continued

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Brigham & Women's Hospital Radiation Oncology

Notenich and Jodi Gorton

Harvard Business School Press

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Drs. Steven and Angela Becker

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Harvard University

Massachusetts General Hospital Renal Associates

2008

Visionary Circle - \$100,000 or more

Department of Early Education and Care

Chairman's Cabinet - \$50,000 - \$99,999

The Boston Foundation

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center - Cardiovascular Institute

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

KDSA Consulting, LLC

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Michael and Karen Gorton

Harvard Business School

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

2008 Continued

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute - Radiation Oncology Dept.

Jean Gordon

Massachusetts Municipal Association

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Drs. Steven and Angela Becker

Mrs. and Mrs. Michael J. Bowler

Harvard University

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Brigham and Women's Hospital: The Endoscopy Institute

Harvard University Government, Community and Public Affairs

MGH Senior HealthWISE

2009

Visionary Circle - \$100,000 or more

Department of Early Education and Care

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

The Boston Foundation

Executive Office of Public Safety & Security

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

Boston Center for Youth and Families

KDSA Consulting, LLC.

2009 Continued

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Employees' Charitable Campaign

Michael and Karen Gorton

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Anonymous Fund at The Boston Foundation

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center - Cardiovascular
Institute

[Boston] Children's Hospital - Department of Plastic
and Oral Surgery

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute - Radiation Oncology Dept.

Nathaniel and Jodi Gorton

Harvard Business School Press

Harvard Medical Faculty Physicians

Harvard University Government, Community, & Public Affairs

Insurance Fraud Bureau of Massachusetts

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Drs. Steven and Angela Becker

Massachusetts General Hospital

Massachusetts Port Authority

Partners HealthCare, Metrics Management

Partners HealthCare, Development Office

Registry of Vital Records DPH

2009 Continued

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Harvard University Employees

New England Baptist Hospital

Northwest Power Alliance

NSTAR

2010 - "Thank You" Published January 9th, 2011

Chairman's Cabinet - \$50,000 - \$99,999

Department of Early Education and Care

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

Massachusetts Department of Elementary & Secondary Education

KDSA Consulting, LLC

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

NSTAR

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

The Boston Foundation

City of Boston Employees Charitable Campaign

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute - Radiation Oncology Dept.

The Insurance Fraud Bureau of Massachusetts

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Devil Patrick Committee

2010 Continued

Mentor Continued - \$500 - \$999

Harvard University Government, Community & Public Affairs
Massachusetts Municipal Association

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Agassiz School

MGH Planning and Construction

NSTAR Foundation

2011 - "Thank You" Published January 23rd, 2012.

Visionary Council - \$200,000 - \$499,999

Department of Early Education and Care

Chairmen's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

KDSA Consulting, LLC

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

The Boston Foundation

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Children's Hospital Boston Ophthalmology Foundation

Michael and Karen Gorton

Public Welfare Foundation

Slede Gorton & Company, Inc.

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Brigham and Women's Hospital Oncology

City of Boston Employees Charitable Campaign

Nathaniel and Joan Gorton

Harvard University Employees

2011 Continued

President's Circle Continued - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Insurance Fraud Bureau of Massachusetts

Mass General Hospital Planning and Construction

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Brigham and Women's Hospital Cardiovascular Division

Commonwealth of Mass/Information Technology Division

NSTAR Foundation

NSTAR

Massachusetts General Hospital

2012 - "Thank You" Published January 7th, 2013

Visionary Cabinet - \$500,000 or more

Boston Department of Neighborhood Development

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

KDSA Consulting, LLC

NSTAR

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Michael and Karen Gorton

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Brigham and Women's Hospital Cardiovascular Division

Brigham and Women's Hospital Radiation Oncology

Nathaniel and Joan Gorton

Massachusetts General Hospital

2012 Continued

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

NSTAR Foundation

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Brigham and Women's Hospital Clinical Services

2013* - "Thank You" Published January 13th, 2014*

Chairmen's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

KDSA Consulting, LLC

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Harvard University Employees

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

Brigham and Women's Hospital - Oncology

The Giving Common (TRF)

Michael and Karen Gorton

Natheniel and Joan Gorton

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

Mentor - \$500 - \$999

Drs. Steven and Angela Becker

NSTAR Foundation

Advocate - \$250 - \$499

Brigham and Women's Hospital - Clinical Sciences

2014* - "Thank You" Published January 20th, 2015*

Chairman's Council - \$25,000 - \$49,999

The Trust of Robert B. Brigham

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

The Boston Foundation

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

Howard Management Company, Inc.

KDSA Consulting, LLC

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Brigham and Women's Dept. of Radiation Oncology

Combined Federal Campaign

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Employees' Charitable Campaign

Michael and Karen Gorton

Howard University Employees

President's Circle - \$1,000 - \$2,499

City of Boston Employees' Charitable Campaign

Slade Gorton & Company, Inc.

2015* - "Thank You" Published February 18th, 2016*

Chairman's Council - \$25,000 - \$49,999

Trust of Robert B. Brigham

Chairman's Circle - \$10,000 - \$24,999

The Equality Fund at the Boston Foundation

Eversource Energy

President's Cabinet - \$5,000 - \$9,999

The Boston Foundation

Combined Federal Campaign

Harvard University Employees

President's Council - \$2,500 - \$4,999

Fitchburg State University

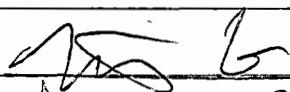
Michael and Karen Gorton

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Signed under penalties of perjury on 27th of
December 2018



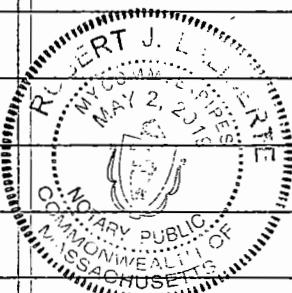
Martin S. Gottsfield

Rox

PCCF, ID #71225, Unit H, Cell 235

26 Long Pond Road

Plymouth, MA 02360



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

On this 27 day of DECEMBER 2018,

below me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared

MARTIN GOTTSFIELD

proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were STATE ID,
to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document who swore
or affirmed to me that the contents of the document are truthful and accurate to the best of
his/her knowledge and belief.



ROBERT J. LALIBERTE, Notary Public
My Commission Expires May 2, 2019

Certificate of Good Faith

I, Martin S. Gottesfeld, hereby certify under oath
that the accompanying affidavit filed pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 144 in the case 1:16-cr-10305 is made
and offered in good faith.

I further certify that I am acting pro se and am
therefore the "counsel of record" corresponding to the
accompanying affidavit within the relevant meaning of
28 U.S.C. § 144.

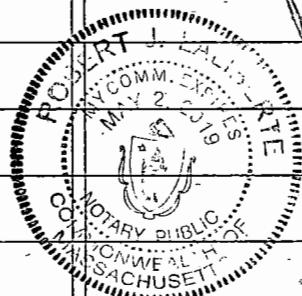
Signed under penalty of perjury on this day
27th Day of December, 2018

Martin S. Gottesfeld, Pro Se

RCCF, ID # 71225, Unit H1, Cell 235

26 Long Pond Road

Plymouth, MA 02360



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

On this 27 day of December, 2018

before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared

MARTIN GOTTFELD

proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were ALL TO
to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, who swore
or affirmed to me that the contents of the document are truthful and accurate to the best of
his/her knowledge and belief.



ROBERT J. LALIBERTE, Notary Public

My Commission Expires May 2, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Martin S. Gottesfeld, pro se, hereby certify
that on December 27th the foregoing document(s)
will be mailed to Assistant U.S.

Attorney David D'Addio.

M.S.G.
Martin S. Gottesfeld
Pro Se